IS IT POSSIBLE TO OVERPRODUCE?

MANY articles have recently appeared in the press discussing the threatened di-version of British manufacturing trade to other countries. No one of these has ANY articles have recently appeared in the press discussing the threatened diversion of British manufacturing trade to other countries. No one of these has hit the nail so squarely upon the head, as that of Benjamin Taylor, of Glasgow, entitled "How Trade Unionism Affects British Industries." Mr. Taylor makes it clear that the all-pervading hight to British industry is the development of trade unions upon the controlling principle of trade unions upon the all-pervalung the principle of trade unions upon the all-pervalung the principle of trade unions upon the controlling principle of trade unions upon the farm that the substitute of trade unions upon the farm that the substitute of trade unions upon the farm that the substitute of trade unions upon the farm that the substitute of trade unions upon the farm that the substitute of trade unions upon the farm that the substitute of trade unions upon the farm that the substitute of trade unions upon the farm that the substitute of trade unions upon the farm that the substitute of trade unions upon the farm that the substitute of trade unions are consumed by using it; each take the substitut

He cites the fact that in America and Germany a workman may simultaneously "tend" several machines: that he often tends two, three, or even six; whereas in Britain, if a union dare attempt to tend more than one machine, he is brought before his district committee, reprimanded, and heavily fined, Many instances are cited where the union workman is limited in the amount of individual product to one-half, one-third, and one-fourth what a nonunion worker will easily produce in the same time. One case is cited where a union worker was allowed to turn out but one-sixth, and another but one-twelfth, what a non-union worker produced. Certain trades are mentioned in which the restriction of production increased un-til the trades were driven entirely out of Britain into Germany and Belgium. Mr. Taylor recognizes that at the present time, "the great object in American production is the saving of labor," while "the great object in British trade-union production is the dissipation of labor." His ar-ticle closes with the following sentence: "Meanwhile the conditions of international competition will not be equalized until in America, trade unionism has developed as it has in Britain, and such development, if one may read the signs of

the times, has already begun." Shall this false belief be allowed to propagate in this country and cast its blighting influence our industries? Already the most potent in influencing workers to "nurse their jobs," limit their production and join in strikes, is their growing belief that over-production is the cause of industrial depressions; that if all the producers are fully and continuously employed, it will sooner or later result in over-production: that over-production would deprivement of them of work, whereas the curtailmen of production, brought about by union regulaand strikes, prevents or postpones su

The harm this mischievous theory has done in Britain, and is commencing to do in America, is sufficient to justify the most extraordinary mans to combat its spread. The great daily the United States Labor commis sions, and the leaders of labor organizations throughout the country should by research satisfy themselves of the truth, and then proceed to em-ploy every possible influence within their power

the whole nation of that truth. The fact that most people believe that the secumulation of unsold goods is caused by "over-production," or by that twin absurdity, "under-consumption," is not to be wondered at. On its theory seems to be self-evident, just as it seems to be self-evident that the sun rises and sets. But there is no more truth in one than in the other. Their plausibility is what makes these terms so deceptive and mischievous, and probably no other popular error has done so much harm in the industrial nations of the world. Political economy is not a "dismal science;" it embodies nothing but every day business com-mon sense, and every man engaged in any gainful occupation should understand its fundamenta principles, which are very simple and perfectly obvious when understood

WHAT IS PRODUCTION ?-- WHAT IS CONSUMP-

The political economists admirably define production as follows: "Objects cannot be created by human means; nor is the mass of matter, of which this globe consists, capable of increase of diminution. All that man can do is to re-produce existing materials under another form, may give them an utility they did not before possess, or merely enlarge one they may have before presented. Wealth is produced, whenever value is added through any act or any process." For example, the process of collecting patural products is called farming, or mining, of fishing. The process of chemical or mechanical change which fits them to satisfy the various wants of man is called manufacturing. The act of transporting them and placing them within Each act or process which adds to the utility and exchangeable value of matter is "production of A mahogany log in a West India forest is relatively of small value; delivered in London or New York it is relatively of large value. The acts of chopping it down and trans-porting it to a market just as much production

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producing the tree.

Just us production is a creation of utility and

"restriction of production," and that this has grown out of the widespread belief in the false theory of over-production.

2 cents per quart; delivered at the railroad depot in a city, it may be worth 3 cents; delivered to the merchant it may be worth 4 cents; delivered to the residences of the citizens, it may be worth to the residences of the citizens, it may be worth
10 cents per quart. If five thousand quarts of
milk had been consumed on the farm, it would
have been a consumption of \$100 in value. If
consumed in the city at the residences of citizens, it would have been a consumption of \$500 in value, although the same quantity was involved in either case. By the process of farming, \$100 of exchangeable value was produced; by the acts of commerce, \$400 of exchangeable value was produced.

creation of value, utility and wealth, production; destruction of value, utility and wealth is consumption. When therefore the words production or consumption are used in this paper it must be understood to mean production of wealth or consumption of wealth,

PRODUCTION IS CREATION OF POWER TO

The theory of over-production is founded upon the belief that by the introduction of machinery, improved methods, etc., it is possible for man to produce more than man is able to buy, or nore than man desires to acquire. Let us analyze these propositions.

Is it possible for man to produce more than ized tribe who each produce only what is necesistence, possess nothing with which to buy the products of others. While such conditions con-tinue, wealth and buying power do not exist in that community, and the different members of the tribe can only exchange personal services for personal services. But when each member of the tribe produces somothing of value in excess of daily necessities, something desired by another, then each has something with which to buy the products of others and the production of wealth,—the creation of buying power-has comnenced in that tribe. In other words, products ire buying power; money is only the medium by which products are exchanged.

Money is a necessity to modern civilization, out unfortunately its use obscures or distorts in dustrial facts. Producers, especially wage-workers, are apt to think their comforts would be doubled if their pay was doubled. To analyze this, let us suppose that at a given time the pay of all persons engaged in any gainful occupation be doubled, while production remains the Is it not clear that the cost of everything would be doubled, and that each one with his double pay would be able to buy only as much as he did before? On the other hand, suppose that the pay remains the same to each, and that wise, the productive force of each worker be doubled; is it not plain that the cost of every-thing would be reduced one-half, and that each one, on the same pay, would be able to buy twice as much as before? The only practical way to double the reward to workers, is to double their products.

pose that people can become richer by having ess riches. To become richer we must make lowes nore riches." Furthermore, wealth accumulates high. only when production exceeds consumption. The ninety-four billions of wealth which existed in of an accumulation of products—an accumulation of ninety-four billions of exchangeable values ducts is not exactly equal to the buying power which exists in those products. Hence it is not possible for mankind to increase products, so literal meaning is rapidly or greatly that it would exceed the ability of mankind, by purchase or barter, to necessity to the maintenance of life and to the acquire from each other all of those products.

There is no limit to human desire. Every man who owns a factory, a house or a yacht, would destroy buying power. like to own a larger or a better one. The man who controls a bank, would like to control a number of banks and a number of trust com-

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his successes. Whatever one man achieves in wealth and power, others will desire to achieve, and that temporary surplus production; and will strive for. The average wealth of the individual in this country has increased a thousand per cent. In less than a century, and no man is yet so gorged with possessions, that he desires no more. If in time the poorest of the land live in the luxury in which the richest now live, there would still be a desire for more wealth. There are hundreds of millions of people in other lands who have not even commenced to produce wealth. Not one human being in twenty on this globe has today what might be called the reasonable comferts of life. If every man on the earth owned a palace, a syacht, a private car, and all corresponding comforts and luxuries, he would still be more to gain.

The luxury and comferts of life and carried to a place or time when it will surely like the commentation of the commercial order. The production; it is not of the commercial order. The production; it is not of the commercial order. The production is not conly matural but that it is necessary to man's great success. And this is the first time on record that a play by an American has had its intial presentation in the Fernel capital. What is more and acting in her own theating role and acting the would still be more an affect of more and will are the production was a necessity to his globe has today what might be called the reasonable common in land with the carth yielded its food in the product of the would experience would still be more an american has had its into the carth yielded its food in the product of the would experience with the sum of the reasonable common that the productio

would still be more to gain.

The luxury and comfort of today was not conceived of a century ago, nor can the human mind today conceive of what will be regarded as the obtainable luxuries and comforts a hun-dred years hence. The desire to possess wealth and power is a natural instinct, implanted in man's breast by his Creator. It is this instinct which brings civilization out of barbarism. It is this instinct which moves the civilized world.

TWIN ABSURDITIES.

The difference between periods of prosperity and periods of depression, is chiefly in the amount of constructive enterprise; or in other words, chiefy a decrease in the production of permanent wealth, such as houses, railways, canals, etc. This decrease is not caused by over-production, or lack of power to buy, or lack of desire to acquire. History shows that the check to contruction has always occurred when prices were abnormally high; prosperity greatest, and stock of materials abnormally low. Let us illustrate

this by applying the test to a period so recent that the truth must be plain to every one. Between September, 1898, and December, 1893. the production of iron in the United States in-creased from a rate of 10% to a rate of 15% milions of tons per annum. This enormous merease iron; on the contrary, the stock decreased from 630,000 to 121,000 tons. Now note the difference; During the eleven menths which followed, the production decreased to a rate of 1114 million tons per annum; the stock of unsold from in-reased to 720,000 tons and immediately the cry

of over-production was raised all over the country. What an absurdity, to cry over-production of fron when the country was actually producing less iron by 4,500,000 tons per annum than it was one year before, when there was no accumulation. The accumulation did not occur when production was greatest: It occurred when produc tion had been greatly reduced. It was the under production of constructive enterprises which caused the accumulation of iron, as it did also he accumulation of all other constructive mate demonstrated in 1901, when, in this country the known, and stocks of materials decreased to the smallest amount on record.

sold goods in this country for a century, has been a period of small production. History show has been marked by the accumulation of unsold goods. It is the unnatural stoppage of produc-tion, in one or more branches of industry, which causes the accumulation of the materials which branches of industry. Eight times within seven ty-six years this tanatural stoppage of maximum production has occurred when finances were mea prosperous, when stocks of materials were at the lowest point, and when prices were abnormally

The small stocks caused the high prices. Th high prices stopped the construction. The stopthe United States in 1900 was simply the result page of construction caused the accumulation of an accumulation of products—an accumulation unaterials. Hence each and all of these misfortimes could have been prevented, if the country ninety-four billions of buying power. There can had simply produced and stored up an adequate be no year, month or day, when the value of properiods which preceded each boom.

Under consumption is another absurdity. Its "too little destruction of THE DEMAND FOR WEALTH IS LIMITLESS. all consumption in excess of what is necessary to bring about the most desirable result, is waste,

All great authorities agree that general overpanies; having gained these, he would like to control great railroad systems, steamship lines, coal mines and manufactories; having gained these in one country, he would like to control these in one country, he would like to control them in all countries. Man's desires increase with

demand. This in turn discouraged shipments, and then would succeed a season of great marchity. It took experience and many years of loss to teach man how to rectify this condition. But finally it was accomplished by the establishment. of cold storage warehouses, where fruits were fully ignorant. However, the children are very kept in a temperature at which chemical change ceased, and thus these products were preserved in a perfect condition for months. The result is only four here now. There are no soldiers here. uniform and stable, the public is more regularly supplied; the profits of both producers and deal-ers are uniform and more remunerative, and both the production and consumption of these articles have been greatly augmented. It was temporary urplus production of truit, before it was brought intelligent control, which caused the irregularity. In our ignorance we called it overproduction. It was not over-production: It was temporary surplus production—which, despite man's slowness to appreciate it, unerring nature persisted in thrusting before his notice until he liscovered that this temporary surplus was the one and only thing out of which it was possible to create regularity in both supplies and prices. So we find vegetables, egs, butter, fish, poultry and many other perishable articles, getting the

As man masters the art of dealing intelligently with the temporary surplus production of each article, we hear no more of over-production in connection with that sticle.

Cases of temporary surplus production are a necessity of growth and progress, and will only cease when the business of the country ceases to increase and develop. In colonial times, every nail produced was hammered out by hand. Now, he aid of machinery, one man will turn out thousand times as many nails as in colonia days. During the interim, the temporary equalities between the supply and demand have many times required to be adjusted to each other. We have had, in other words, frequent temporary surplus production of nails. But in the een destroyed for went of a market, and hence we have had no over-production of nails. The fact that such inequalities have always occurred, and will confinue to occur, simply emphasizes the importance of making some logical and ecessary provision to turn dull seasons to profiwhen they do occur.

WE MUST BE GUIDED BY NATURE'S LAWS, While it is true that over-production is not an admissible proposition, it is also true that supply and demand for any one thing rarely 140serves an equilibrium for any great length of time: nor can it be expected that nature or art will ever arrive at such perfection as automatic ally to provide products exactly where and when they are needed. But by creating the modern system of transportation and by inaugurating present system of cold storage, two long strides have been taken in this direction. Neither of these strides would have been possible but for the existence of temporary surplus productionone of nature's wisest gifts to man. Vet another ducers of staple commodities like coal, iron steel, tin, copper and lead, realize that it is sta-bility in prices which will give them greatest wealth. Some think this stability can now be ure. To waste the labor and the facilities to produce the great staples to full capacity in dull nodity up to the point of restricting its use, is simply nature reminding us that there has een too little temporary surplus production and production applied to any useful article, in any ountry, will be recognized as an evidence of a ack of knowledge, forethought and wisdom on the part of the people of that country, in taking care of temperary surplus products when they can be had, for use during periods when they cannot be had. Both nature and art give their products to man in a disproportionate manner, not to be wasted, but to be intelligently cared for; and if he does not so care for them, he is certain to suffer for his neglect.

Since the dawn of civilization the importance of storing up stocks of such things as were necessary to the life, defense and well-being of man, has been recognized by all naticus and all people. The Scriptures, from Genesis to Revelation, great nations of ancient times. They not only gathered in the months of harvest sufficient to supply the people until the next barvest, but ranked first in importance in all temporal affairs. Is this one of the lost aris? Verily what Thomas Arnold wrote years ago, is still true: "What is tical lessons for every succeeding age."

growing rich and the poor are better off, not only ethically but economically, where there are some wealthy men rather than where all are

never be applied to the production of any useful or desirable commodity, which can be preserved and carried to a place or time when it will surely be needed.

Only a few years aga there were seasons when the receipts of fruit in all large cities were sometimes so great within a few days, and the prices were forced so low, that the fruit scarcely brought the amount of the freight; and in some cases large quantities went to decay for want of demand. This in turn discouraged shipments.

"Officer Louis Hansen, of the Fourth precinct, this morning received a letter from J. Charles Knudson, who went to the Philippine Islands about a year ago to become a teacher. The letter is dated March 25, San Carlos, Pan Gasinain, Island of Luxon. Mr. Rnudson says: "This is certainly a wonderful country with a strange people, and I am glad to have seen them. This lown of San Carlos is about the size of Cohoes. I am superintendent of the schools, and under the property of the schools, and under the principle of the school of the me are eleven Filipino and three American teachers. There are eight schools and 900 pupils. There are 2,500 children in all, 1,500 of which have no clothes and are unable to attend school. I like the Filipinos very much, but they are awfully ignorant. However, the children are very only four here now. There are no soldiers here, The town is on the railroad, about 114 miles from Manila, and it takes the train eight hours to make the trip. Just now we are having ar is widespread, and the people generally die it about an hour after catching it. I saw Aguinalde last week and had a long talk with him. schools closed today for the summer. Just nov is the hottest part of the year, and as there has been no rain for three months everything is very dry. However, the nights are always cool here. In June it will begin to rain again, and from then to September it will be almost impossible to get from one place to another." Troy Times

The Northern railway, of China, will be re and many other perishable articles, getting the benefit of an intelligent system which brings turned to the Chinese officials on June 1 and worked as before the Bexers' outbreak, with the regularity of supply out of irregularity of proaddition of a British military co-director and

> The University of Pennsylvania has grown rom 984 to 2,573 annual enrollment in twent; vears.

CITY ORDINANCE.

FILE OF SELECT COUNCIL, NO. 12, 1901. As amended in Select Council, May 9, 1901. As amended in Select Council, July 11, 1901. As amended in Common Council, August 15, 1901. As amended in Common Council, August 22, 1901. AN ORDINANCE

ed in Common Council, August 22, 1901.

AN ORDINANCE

Providing for the paving of Washburn street, between Summer avenue and the westerly side of Van Buren avenue with the best quality of Vitrified Brick on a concrete base; also providing for the setting of curb stones on said street between the points named; providing manner of asseszing and collecting costs of said improvements, and appropriating funds to pay for same.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Selectiand Common Councils of the City of Scranton, and it is hereny ordained by authority of the same that Washburn street from Sumner avenue to the westerly side of Van Buren avenue be paved with the best quality of vitrified brick on a concrete base, and that curb stones be set on said street between the points named so far as the same shall be necessary, the cost of said improvement to be assessed against the abutting property according to the foot front rule. Said assessment to be payable in ten annual installments: the space occupied by the tracks and sidings of the Seranton Builway Company shall be paved with the same material as the said street through which it passes and the cost thereof assessed against the said company and deducted from the assessments equally on both sides of said street. All of said work shall be done under the direction of the Director of the Department of Public Works, and on the in said Department of Public Works, and on the Bureau of

under the direction of the Director of the Department of Public Works, and in accordance with plans and specifications apprepared for same by said Department of Public Works, and on file in said Department. And the Chief of the Burenu of Engineering is hereby directed to amend the specifications in conformity with amendments made to this ordinance.

Bidders shall state price at which they will contract to keep the pavement in repair for a period of five years, the price of repairs not to be included in price charged for laying pavement.

See, 2. Where new curbing is required or old curbing reset, the property owners may furnish said curb, moor failure to do so after ten days notice, the same shall be done by the city under contract hereinafter provided for and the cost thereof collected according to the assessment with the first installment of the assessment with the first installment of the assessment for said improvements as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3. Upon the passage of this ordinance and the completion of the assessment for said improvements as hereinafter provided, the Director of Public Works shall advertise for scaled proposals to do the said paving and curbing as provided in sections one and two of this ordinance.

Proposals shall cover the entire work and shall state separately the price for paving per square yard which is to include the cost of grading as shown on the profile of said improvement in the office of the Department of Public Works, and the price for keeping said pavement in repair for five years.

Bidders shall enclose with each proposal the sum of One Hundred Dollars, cash or certified check, as a guarantee to execute a contract for the work within twenty-days if awarded the same. In case the bidder to whom the contract shall have been awarded fails to execute a contract within twenty days from the date of award, the One Hundred Dollars cash or certified check, as companying his proposal shall be forfeited to the City of Scranton. The City reserves the right to reject any and all bids

sum of One Thousand Bollare, with suretical lessons for every succeeding age,"

Thus we see that the accumulation of unoid goods is not an evidence of too much production in other lines of business which ordinarily consume that kind of goods, but too little production in other lines of business which ordinarily consume that kind of goods, but too little production in other lines of business which ordinarily consume that kind of goods, but too little production in other lines of business which ordinarily consume that kind of goods, but too little production in other lines of business which ordinarily consume that kind of goods, but too little production in other lines of business which ordinarily consume that kind of goods, but the lines production in other lines of business which ordinarily consume that kind of goods, but the lines of business which ordinarily production lines of the consumption in the lines which can be also stated in the country is to have the maximum of prosperity, it must have the maximum of prosperity it mu

ITCHING HUMORS

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the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, for too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers.

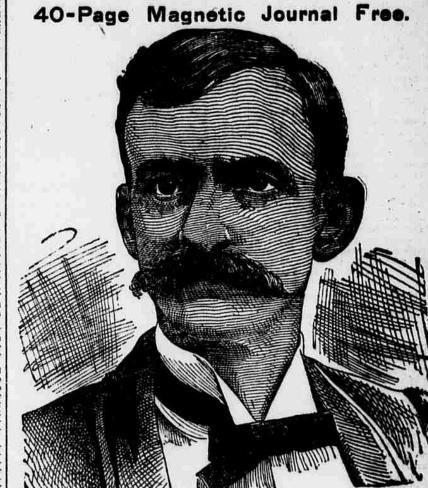
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Prof. S. A. Weltmer, the Great Scientist of Nevada, Me., Through His Science Weltmerism Continues to Make Sensational Cures-The Cures Made by this Marvelous Method (Challenge the Credibility of All But Eyewitnesses,



PROF. S. A. WELTMER

When Prof. S. A. Weltmer, the noted scientist of Nevada. Mo., first gave to retain the considerable skepticism, for the word at large could not comprehend that discussed the considerable skepticism, for the word at large could not comprehend that discussed the considerable skepticism, for the word at large could not comprehend that discussed that the best of the considerable skepticism, for the word at large could not comprehend that discussed that the best of the considerable skepticism, for the word at large could not comprehend that discussed that the discussed that the considerable and unperceived that discussed the could be permanently and swiftly cured by a method that the considerable and unperceived the stimulation of the could be the could be permanently and swiftly cured by a method with the considerable and the permanent of the painful symptoms that the course are made so random the considerable and the permanent of the painful symptoms that the course are made so random to die. She had from the to fitteen beauting and strong, with every trace of discusse eliminated. While it is true that the cures are made so random the course of the

Another case is that of Mr. W. B. Raymond, a prominent banker of Afton. 1a.
He was permanently cured of Layragitis,
which was pronounced incurable by throat
specialists in both Colorado and lowa.
Mrs. M. E. Hawkins, of Louisburg, Kas.,
was suffering from a complication of
troubles peculiar to her sex. Her condition was such that she could not do housework and rested very little at night. Reg.

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per day, for every day necessarily employed upon the work. The City Engineer shall keep the inspector's time.

Sec. 12. For the purpose of defraying the cost of said paving, curbing and inspection and incidentals pertaining to said.

W. I. CONNELL, City Recorder, Attest: M. T. LAVELLE, City Clerk.

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